

# 40-TON GUNS BATTER LIEGE FORTS ON ORDER OF THE KAISER

the Belgians are resisting energetically and that the attacking force is made up of infantry with heavy artillery support.

The heavy firing reported at Tongres indicates that the German artillery engaged is the crack Krupp batteries on which it is known the German general staff is pinning its hope for victory.

No word of the movements of the British army or navy is obtainable.

It is said German air men have flown over Brussels. They were too high to be reached by the aero guns and are believed to have located the positions of the allied armies.

Advices from Maastricht say that a strong German column, supplied with much heavy artillery, is moving against Namur.

It will encounter nine forts circling the city, similar to the twelve forts that have worked such havoc at Liege.

Namur is only one-fifth the size of Liege and the forts are closer together than the ones at the northern city. The ground between the forts and the city of Namur is better for defensive purposes than at Liege.

## German Army Marching Into Heart of Belgium

BRUSSELS, Aug. 12 (via London)—The German army is being detached from its position before Liege, and is advancing through the heart of Belgium. The main body of the German cavalry is engaged in a forward movement all along the front of the allied armies.

It is believed that the Germans have decided to attempt to carry through their original plan for the invasion of France by way of Brussels and Lille. Crossing the Meuse River to the north of Liege the main German army of more than 200,000 men is believed to be feeling out the Belgian defense line with cavalry.

King Albert left Brussels for the Belgian army headquarters at Louvain. The details of the Belgian movements are withheld, but it is admitted that strong French detachments are now operating with the Belgians everywhere, while the British expedition is still believed to be in the vicinity of Namur.

In order that their march may be uninterrupted the Germans are reported to have again attacked the Liege forts with great vigor at daybreak to-day. While the forts at last accounts were still intact the German artillery bombardment is having its effect, and some of them are admitted to have been badly damaged.

A letter received here from Liege says the German General Staff is installed there in the convent of the Sacred Heart, which is strongly barricaded. The Germans, it adds, are accumulating quantities of flour in case they should find themselves invested instead of being besiegers.

## Germans Pierce Gap Between French Forts

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The German army of the Moselle is striking at the gap in the French fortifications north of Verdun. It has been checked at Longwy, where severe fighting has taken place, and at several points on the Belgian-Luxemburg frontier in that vicinity.

This army, which is striking south through Luxemburg, is reported to be operating as far south as Contians and to be in great strength. Its entire front is screened by cavalry which is raiding the frontier line.

It is believed here that this movement is planned to divert attention from the operations of the army now moving westward in Belgian territory and which is aimed at Lille. The whereabouts of the French army which will attempt to drive back this invasion is kept secret at the War Office. It is admitted there that serious fighting near Stenay can shortly be looked for.

The exact position of the French army of invasion that was forced to evacuate Muelhausen is not revealed. It is insisted at the War Office that it withdrew from Muelhausen in perfect order and immediately entrenched at a position between that city and the Alsatian frontier.

The German attack was severe, all branches of the service being engaged. It is admitted that there were heavy losses on both sides, but the War Office insists that the Germans were finally checked.

The Germans brought into action here their new Krupp guns. These guns wrought havoc in the French lines, having a much longer range than had been believed possible, but it is also claimed that the German marksmanship was poor. The French artillery was used to advantage and under cover of the guns the French cavalry charged in force. Fighting was still in progress according to last advices.

The War Office in its account of the fighting near the Luxemburg frontier announces that the German commanding general made a formal demand on the French commander of the fortifications at Longwy.

"This was indignantly refused," says the announcement, "and the enemy was told that if he wanted the position to come and take it."

The fort there is holding out, but as it is an old one it is considered possible that the French may not try to hold it against an overwhelming force.

## Two German Regiments Are Wiped Out

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A Rome despatch to the Central News says the Messenger publishes a message from Basle, Switzerland, stating that two German infantry regiments were annihilated during the battle with the French troops at Muelhausen.

They were the Eighth Baden Infantry Regiment No. 169, which was stationed at Lahr in Baden and the Fourth Prince William's Baden Infantry Regiment No. 112, stationed at Muelhausen.

The commander of the Twenty-ninth Division, attached to the Fourteenth Army Corps, whose headquarters were at Freiburg, is said to have been killed.

Another despatch from Rome to the Central News says the Corriere d'Italia publishes a telegram from the frontier stating that an Austrian cavalry brigade has been exterminated on the Austro-Russian frontier.

The Austrian cavalrymen are said to have attacked the Cossacks, who were accompanied by artillery. They were unable to hold their position and tried to get back across the frontier, but rain had fallen and men and horses were caught in the marshy ground and not a man remained alive.

## 28TH RUSSIAN ARTILLERY READY TO MARCH.



THE 28th RUSSIAN ARTILLERY. (UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD)

## SERVIANS AND MONTENEGRINS KAISER STOPPED SLAUGHTER OF HIS TROOPS AT LIEGE

Montenegro Declares War on Germany—Prince George of Serbia Wounded by Shell—Belgrade Is Bombarded—Russians Checked.

NISH, Serbia, Aug. 12.—The Serbian and Montenegrin armies, which effected a junction on the border of Herzegovina, are now operating together.

Serbian artillery is engaged in the bombardment of Gorashda, on the River Drina, twenty-nine miles to the southeast of Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital. Serbian troops already had captured the Bosnian town of Varditsa, at the junction of the Rivers Drina and Lim.

Serbian unimportant outpost encounters are reported on the Serbian frontier at different points on the Rivers Save and Danube.

The bombardment of Belgrade, the Serbian capital, by the Austrian artillery continued to-day, when heavy material damage was inflicted on the city.

Reports reaching here from Sofia state that the Bulgarian government is preparing for eventualities, but it is not known what it has in view.

VIENNA, Aug. 12.—Montenegro formally declared war on Germany to-day. In accordance with instructions from his home government, the Montenegrin Minister at Berlin formally demanded his passports to-day and served the German foreign office with a declaration of war. Montenegro formally declared war on Austria on Aug. 7, and to-day's action had been expected.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Italy, Kajetan Mery de Kapos-Mere, has resigned his post on the ground of ill health. Baron Karl von Macchio, Departmental Chief of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, has been appointed to succeed him temporarily.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Prince George of Serbia was seriously wounded by a bursting shell while watching an Austrian movement against Belgrade, according to a news agency despatch received from Nish to-day.

The Prince was standing on the walls of the fortress when a fragment of shell struck him on the head and rendered him unconscious. The wound is said not to be dangerous.

## BRITISH GUARANTEE GOING WITH SHIPS IN ATLANTIC TRADE

Bankers and Brokers Providing Insurance—Paris Finances Arranged.

Bankers and insurance brokers were in conference all day to-day trying to arrive at terms for insuring policies and guarantees for ships sailing from this port. Within twenty-four hours they hope to insure British vessels under the system of Government guarantee now being worked out in London.

Financial relations are being re-established between the United States and France and England, so that food may be purchased in this country and payment therefor assured. J. P. Morgan & Co. issued the following statement:

The French Government to-day materially increased its deposits with J. P. Morgan & Co., and the firm announced that they are prepared to sell checks and cable transfers on Paris in liberal amounts.

At the same time the Equitable Trust Co. announced that it was prepared to handle Serbian exchange on

Paris up to 1,500,000 francs. The Bank of England is endeavoring to open the door of international exchange by means of large deposits of gold in Ottawa, Can.

First shipments direct to South America were started to-day. The steamers under the American flag were chartered to carry coal to Buenos Ayres.

The Stock Exchange governors to-day slightly opened the door for cash transactions in securities. They ruled that members desiring to buy securities for cash may send a list to the clearing house committee stating the amount desired and the price they are willing to pay. Members wishing to buy can file a list stating what they will pay, but no bid or offer price less than the closing price on July 30 will be considered.

The \$10,500,000 gold that was brought back on the Kronprinzessin Cecile in reality belongs to British and French bankers. It is believed that the English portion will be transferred to Ottawa for the Bank of England's account and that the French portion has gone to increase the French Government's account with J. P. Morgan & Co.

Opening up of the ocean to British shipping will not check the rapidly growing movement for an American mercantile marine. The Foreign Trade Council maintains the American trade must be assured of economic independence of other nations, and this can come only through owning our own transports and controlling the financial avenues of commerce.

The executive committee of the council met to-day under the chairmanship of James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corp.

LOST, FOUND AND REWARDS.

Orders Commanders to Cease Effort to Take Town by Assault—Sends Up Heavy Artillery to Reduce Forts.

BERLIN (via Amsterdam), Aug. 12.—Kaiser Wilhelm himself interfered to prevent the carrying of the Liege forts by storm. When the news reached him that the German losses were heavy, consequent on the necessity of assaulting modern steel fortifications with infantry, he sent word to the front to change the tactics.

He directed that the assaults in force be stopped and that the lines of communication be immediately restored so that the heavy siege artillery, which was still in the rear, could be brought up. The Kaiser took this step through humane feeling.

The German generals at the front reported that they could carry the forts by assault and that they were going to do so. The Kaiser did not consider the possession of the Liege forts as of sufficient military necessity to make up for the loss of life that carrying them by assault would cost.

This information was made public to-day by Gen. von Stein, who declared that the reports from Belgian sources were absolutely in contradiction of the facts.

The General explained that the Belgian army in front of Liege was numerically the superior of the Germans and that the ground in the neighborhood of the forts was of great advantage to the Belgian defense. Now that the heavy siege guns are being placed in position the General claims that the forts will be battered to pieces.

poration, and expressed itself in favor of the United States Government providing some form of war risk insurance, as England has done, in order to protect American ships and cargoes.

The Chamber of Commerce issued a bulletin of information for American shippers covering liability to capture, war risks and insurance. Precise information was compiled of international laws relating to shipping on the high seas in this time of war.

The two main points were these: "Goods shipped by American shippers to a neutral destination are exempt from capture, whether shipped on an American or other neutral ship or on a belligerent ship."

"If goods are consigned to a belligerent port they at once become enemy's goods as to all other belligerents and as such are subject to capture, except when carried in a neutral bottom."

Goods shipped in a belligerent ship to any destination or in a neutral ship to a belligerent destination are subject to various risks of war, which should be covered by insurance.

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157 NASSAU STREET